

HINTS PROPOSAL

Proposed Title: Correlates of Repeat Mammography in the 2002-2003 Health Information and National Trends Survey

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Research Questions:

- 1.) What is the prevalence of repeat mammography (two mammograms, each within 2 years), among women aged 45-75?
- 2.) What are the correlates of being on-schedule for repeat mammography?
- 3.) How do these results compare with data from the Year 2000 NHIS Cancer Control Module? (paper in press: Rakowski et al., *Preventive Medicine*)
- 4.) What are the prevalence estimates for “stages of adoption” for repeat mammography, based on the Transtheoretical Model of behavior change?

Study Description/Rationale:

Most population-level surveys (e.g., NHIS, BRFSS) have asked about ever-had screening status and most recent examination. However, repeat screening has rarely been assessed, even though sustained screening is considered the best avenue to reduce breast cancer mortality. The Year 2000 Cancer Control Module to the NHIS was the first NHIS survey since the 1990 Disease Prevention/Health Promotion Supplement to ask about multiple mammograms. As a result, current data about repeat, on-schedule mammography is based on local and regional samples, most of which are not representative or randomly drawn.

The HINTS contains items that ask about not only the most recent mammogram, but also the next most recent. It also includes a series of questions about intention for one's next mammogram. The objective of this paper is to determine the prevalence rate of repeat mammography for women aged 45-75, to examine the correlates of repeat screening status, and to calculate “stages of adoption” for regular screening. Data on repeat mammography and its correlates can also be compared to results from the Year 2000 NHIS-CCM, which the authors have already analyzed (paper in press).

Variable List:

- 1.) The dependent variable for repeat mammography will be constructed from three variables:

A 24-month interval will be used as the allowed screening interval.

2.) The covariates of repeat screening status will include:

Age:
Education:
Income:
Race/Ethnicity:
Insurance status:
Self-rated health:
Regular source of health care:

3.) The “stage of adoption” variable will be based on a cross-classification between mammography status and intention for future screening. There are 4 variables in the HINTS that are used to create the intention-for-future-screening indicator:

The algorithm for combining mammography status and future intention, to create stage-of-adoption,” will be drawn directly from prior work done by the first author (cited below).

References:

- Clark, M.A., Rakowski, W., Bonacore, L.B. Repeat Mammography: Prevalence Estimates and Considerations for Assessment. *Ann Behav Med* 2003, 26(3): 201-211.
- Rakowski, W., Breen, N, Meissner, H.I., Rimer, B, Vernon, S., Clark, M. & Freedman, A. Prevalence and Correlates of Repeat Mammography Among Women 55-79 In The Year 2000 National Health Interview Survey Preventive Medicine, In Press